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HAZEL BLOSSOMS.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

The summer warmth has left the sky,
The summer songs have died away;
And withered in the foothpaths lie
The fallen leaves, but yesterday
With ruby and with topaz gay.

The grass is browning on the hills;
No pale, belated flowers recall
The astral fringes of the rills,
And drearily the dead vines fall
Frost-blackened; from the roadside wall,

Yet, through the gray and somber woods,
Against the dusk of fir and pine;
Last of their floral sisterhood;
The hazel's yellow blossoms shine,
The tawny gold of Afric's mine!

Small beauty hath my unsung flower,
For spring to own or summer hail;
But in the season's saddest hour,
To skies that weep and winds that wail,
Its glad surprisals never fail.

O days grown cold! O life grown old!
No rose of June may bloom again;
But, like the hazel's twisted gold,
Through early frost and later rain
Shall hints of summer-time remain.

And as within the hazel's bough
A gift of mystic virtue dwells,
That points to golden ores below,
And in dry desert places tells
Where flow unseen the cool, sweet wells—

So, in the wise Diviner's hand,
Be mine the hazel's grateful part
To feel, beneath a thirsty land,
The living waters thrill and start,
The beating of the rivulet's heart.

Sufficeth me the gift to light
With latest bloom the dark, cold days;
To call some hidden spring to sight
That, in these dry and dusty ways,
Shall sing its pleasant song of praise.

O Love! the hazel wand may fail,
But thou canst lend the surer spell,
That, passing over Baca's vale,
Repeats the old-time miracle,
And makes the desert-land a well.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Upon this subject *Harper's Weekly* for this date contains an excellent article demonstrating the fallacy of the assertion theoretically made of the impossibility of extending the provisions of the measure now pending in the Senate, and known as the Civil Rights' Bill, to our common and public schools.

Instancing the opinions of Senator Schurz, the managers of the Peabody Fund and others, opponents of the bill, it very properly states these as theory opposed to the fact which Ex-Superintendent of Education for this State, Mr. Thomas W. Conway, cites of his administration of the public schools here, and which all of our readers can attest by present daily observation. And here we may mention this paragraph from the *Weekly*, which is not only suggestive but irresistible: "Moreover, it is asserted by the opponents of the bill that equal rights do not demand mixed schools, but only schools of equal excellence. This last suggestion is puerile. Every man of common sense knows that in a community where color prejudice is so strong as to abandon the whole school system rather than to provide for schools in common, schools of equal excellence are simply impossible. It might as reasonably be expected that where the same prejudice condemned the colored citizens to the deck of steamers and to the freight cars of railroad trains, there would be 'equal excellence' of accommodation provided." Mr. Conway's statement is conclusive. He instances what our State constitution required that the public schools should be opened to white and black alike. Of the clamor which arose on its application. In considering the practicability of the project how he found it would be no easy matter to draw the line between colors. "Should children half white and half black be excluded? Should quadroons and octoroons be admitted? Should he recur to the old slave code of Louisiana to decide what children of free and equal citizens should be taught in the public schools?" He addressed himself to the simple duties devolved in his incumbency; the children of all citizens were admitted to the schools, and he adds, "the year actually closed with a larger number of white pupils in the schools than ever before." He continues: "A little over a year ago, when in New Orleans, I took pains to visit some of the largest and best schools of the city, then under the charge of the Hon. Mr. Brown, my successor. I saw some of the children of the best white citizens of the city sitting alongside of colored children, and I may add that the latter were as neatly clad and as well behaved as the former. I ascertained that there were colored pupils in every school in New Orleans, and that there was no trouble whatever from that source."

Quite as cogently the *Weekly* quotes the declaration of General Beauregard and other prominent Democrats here, who, in July 1873, took the strongest position in detail upon every point covered by the Civil Rights' Bill, saying too: "We shall further recommend that no distinction shall exist among citizens of Louisiana in any of our public schools or State institutions of learning, or in any other public institutions supported by State, city, or parishes." Of course, all this to our readers in Louisiana in the light of the fact of the existence of our excellent common school system under its present able management, is pertinent only as illustrating the fallacy which the opponents of a wise and statesmanlike measure would seek to engender in its defeat. The writer remembers, apart even from observation of our school system in *ante bellum* days, how in 1865, shortly after the war, when planters were anxious under the new light of freedom to have intelligent labor, and therefore desired schools; when in fact they were less swayed with the bane of political prejudices and rancor than now, that in one of our neighboring parishes, sparsely settled by the then freedmen, a planter who owned a large saw-mill and desired steady and reliable labor, having erected a school for his own and neighbors' children, white, determined that the black children should also share alike; and at that early date we witnessed the children of the former slave sitting on the same benches and learning with those of their heretofore masters. As this very able article in *Harper's* concludes:

"The objection that it is foolish and impracticable to contend with the prejudice against color is urged too late. No one who supported the amendments freeing the slaves and clothing them with equal political and civil rights can logically deride the proposition to enforce that equality as 'impracticable' and 'ideal.' And no one, again, who wishes to take the negro out of politics forever can consistently insist upon stigmatizing him as an inferior in any relation which is regulated by law and not by individual choice. All these objections were valid against the amendments, but they are impotent against a bill which is intended solely to enforce and carry out the amendments. If absolute equality of citizenship be unwise because of a bitter prejudice, then let us repeal the fundamental law which establishes it. But while we insist upon the law, let us not try to shirk its consequences."

AN IRISHMAN'S LETTER.—Here is an Irish gentleman's letter to his son in college: "My dear Son: I write to send you two pair of my old breeches, that you may have a new coat made out of them. Also, some new socks which your mother has just knit by cutting down some of mine. Your mother sends you ten dollars without my knowledge, and for fear you may not use it wisely, I have kept back half, and only send you five. Your mother and I are well, except that your sister has got the measles, which we think would spread among the other girls if Tom had not had it before, and he is the only one left. I hope you will do honor to my teachings; if not, you are an ass, and your mother and myself your affectionate parents."

LEVI COFFIN.

CELEBRATION OF HIS GOLDEN WEDDING, AND SEVENTY-SIXTH BIRTHDAY.

A Sketch of the Life and Labors of the Veteran Philanthropist.

OLD ABOLITION MEMORIES REVIVED, AND INCIDENTS OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Fifty years ago last night, on the 28th day of October, 1824, Levi Coffin was married to Catherine White, in Guilford County, North Carolina. The fiftieth anniversary of this event was deemed a fitting occasion by their host of friends to congratulate the worthy couple on their long life of usefulness, and to revive some of the old memories of their labors for humanity.

The scene of the festivities was the Friend's Meeting-house on the corner of Mound and Eighth streets. At half-past 7 the church was nearly filled with the personal friends and admirers of Mr. Coffin, among whom were many of our old and best known citizens. The veteran abolitionists were there in full force, and their whitened locks contrasted with the woolly heads of many of the race which the ancient bridegroom had aided and befriended. There were the old associates of Mr. Coffin in the time of the underground railroad, and younger admirers of the man who had aided in his work of philanthropy in later years.

EXERCISES AT THE CHURCH.

Before the exercises began, the aged couple, attired in their semi-Quaker garb, took their seat in front of the speaker's desk, facing the audience. Dr. W. H. Taylor, of the Miami Medical College, opened the meeting by stating that it was the regular evening for religious services in the house, and that half an hour would be thus spent before the special features were entered upon. He then read an appropriate passage of Scripture, beginning with the marriage in Cana, of Galilee, and passing to other selections bearing upon matrimonial subjects. He followed the reading with some remarks of a religious character, after which the Rev. Joseph Emery led in prayer.

Other exercises of a similar nature followed, in which warm and hearty prayers for the aged couple were mingled with earnest exhortations to the people assembled. These being concluded, Dr. Taylor said that some of their friends had requested that the venerable bride and groom repeat the peculiar ceremony of the Quaker Society, which united them as man and wife fifty years ago. They rose together, the bride-groom remarking that he could remember his part, and as for the bride, she could once talk more than he. He then began the simple ceremony: "Before the Lord and in the presence of this assembly, I take Catherine White to be my wife, promising to be to her a kind and faithful husband until death shall separate us."

The bride in response recited the same words, taking Levi Coffin to be her husband. And that was all there was of it. The orginal certificate of their marriage was then read, setting forth that Levi Coffin and Catherine White had in the tenth month, 1824, solemnly and openly declared their intention of uniting themselves in wedlock, and that when the time came and no objection was offered, they were joined as man and wife.

SKETCH OF MR. COFFIN'S LIFE

He was born in North Carolina, Oct. 26, 1798, and before he left that State grew into an active sympathy with the slaves in their struggles for freedom. In 1826, soon after his marriage, he settled in Newport, Wayne County, Ind. There he renewed his work of aiding fugitive slaves, and soon came to be widely known among the slaves as their unfailing friend. It is generally understood that the house of the Old Quaker in Indiana, as graphically described in Uncle Tom's Cabin, is no other than Levi Coffin's home. On the 4th of April, 1847, he removed to Cincinnati. By this time he had become the recognized leader of the "underground railroad" operations, although that important enterprise had no regular officers or organization. Some of his imprudent friends used to address him at this office as "Levi Coffin, President of the Underground Railroad." During all this time his wife was in hearty sympathy with his work, and an active participant in it.

In the winter of 1862, after the breaking out of the war, a large number of contrabands were collected at Cairo, where they suffered severely from want. A movement was organized here in Cincinnati for their relief. This grew into the Contraband Relief Society, of which Mr. Coffin became the general agent and leading man. The organization, in 1863, was changed into the Freedman's Aid Association for which Mr. Coffin continued to work until it was united with the American Missionary Association. He then became the General Agent of that, and has since spent his best efforts in its service. In 1864 and 1866 he visited England to present the cause of the suffering blacks, and there raised a large sum of money and a quantity of supplies.

During his early experiences in Cincinnati he was the proprietor of a "free labor store" where no articles were sold except the products of free labor. Many of our older citizens will remember the place on the corner of Sixth and Elm streets.

ALECK IN THE BOX.

There were of course hundreds of curious and amusing incidents which grew out of his connection with the "underground railroad," but we have only space for one. On Saturday morning in 1860 he received a letter from Nashville, signed Hannah M. Johnson, stating that a box had been consigned to his address in Cincinnati by Adams Express, and asking him to look out for it when it arrived. He had no idea of its contents, but applied at the express office Saturday night. But instead of the box he found a telegram saying that in tumbling it around at Seymour, Ind the cover had bursted off, and a "live nigger" had rolled out. The affair created considerable sensation at the time. Aleck was taken to the Louisville jail and kept until his master came up and got him. At the close of the war Mr. Coffin and Dr. Walden happened to be in Nashville together and thought they would look up Aleck. They found him the opulent proprietor of a tin-shop. His old master had another shop on the same street but Aleck had the run of the trade. In gratitude to his old friends he made each of them a tin bugle, which remains till to-day among their most cherished effects.—[Cincinnati Gazette.]

The devotion of women is always something beautiful. On the last rainy day the dovecote man might have been seen dragging his portable aviary though crowded streets to a place of shelter, and his wife trailing behind, in mud ankle-deep, anxious to bear her share in advancing his fortune. This was touching. But then there goes Mrs. McSheddy, whose devotion is equally pronounced, though of a different nature. It is devotion to shopping, and no elemental rage will prevent that worthy woman, any more than the first named, from putting on that Paris hat and most of the jewelry her husband has succeeded in securing for her, and trudging about in the rain to bear her share in securing his fortune in silks and laces which will be a real credit to him.

The Louisianian.

G. P. RUBY.....Editor

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1874

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

Wendell Phillips with a clearness and cogency characteristic of his great mind and remorseless logic, in a recent number of the Chicago *Advance*, renders a powerful plea for "the necessity for a Civil Rights' bill." Not to pass the Civil Rights' bill would be, as he says, unstatesmanlike, for it is "the capstone and completion of the war's work." Keeping in view that perfect equality is one of the "privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States," he applies the principle to juries, inns and cars, and public schools. Of juries he says:

"A jury is made up," says Blackstone, "of twelve of a man's equals and neighbors, indifferently chosen, and superior to all suspicion." Does this describe twelve white men trying a negro, or twelve negroes trying a white man, in the present condition of the South?

"Will any white man consent that all his cases in court and all indictments against him shall be tried by juries composed of negroes alone? Will he consider that by such an arrangement he is secured "the equal protection of the laws" specified in the Fourteenth Amendment?

"Will the Irish race here consent to be tried always by juries composed of native Americans only—no naturalized Irishman or Irish-born citizen being ever allowed to sit on a jury? Of course these suppositions are absurd. The mere statement shows that the opposite rule (trying negroes always and only by white juries) is a gross violation of the Fourteenth amendment. England, in her Eastern possessions, makes a jury half English and half Hindoo. If the races at the South are as distinct as the Southern whites claim, surely there can be no "equal protection" unless both are admitted to the jury-box. Further, Tocqueville considered serving on juries one of our most valuable schools; since, before that tribunal training minds discuss grave questions of keen present interest, an experience more fitted to rouse and discipline a mind than any mere book study.

"A place on juries, therefore, no fair man will deny, is essential to any "equal protection" of citizens. Consequently Congress can legislate touching *juries*."

The line of equal protection of the laws is broadly drawn in the following, touching hotels and cars, and public schools. It is conclusive, and in the able writer and orator's best vein. He remarks:

"Of course a citizen, though in the car or inn, has no right to demand of any persons there that they shall associate with him. That matter belongs to social, not to political laws. But every citizen has a right to *be in the car or inn*, and so get all the society others choose to give him. Exactly as no citizen has any *right* to office. But every one is eligible and has a right to all the chances of being elected by his fellow citizens that others have. Any law taking away his chances violates the Fourteenth amendment."

We regret to learn that so sterling and influential a Republican journal as the Mobile *Watchman* has suspended its publication. Mr. Philip Joseph, its editor and proprietor, after a hard contest in the journalistic arena for three years, retires, announcing that contracts for subscription and advertising will be filled by a daily journal, non-political in its character. It occurs to us that Alabama Republicans, and more especially its colored citizens, err greatly in permitting Mr. Joseph to suspend the *Watchman's* publication. Now more than ever they need a representative journal. Our friend Joseph has our heartiest wishes for success in whatever new business interests he may engage.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

Now that the smoke of late political battles has cleared away and we may calmly estimate the results, we find that the Democratic—thus called—victories obtained are in themselves, so far as the real principles and grand purposes of the Republican party are concerned, but vindications of the primal objects of the party of liberty and equal rights. That this is so it needs but the expression of individual citizens in all the States outside of the fanatical, purely Bourbon South to corroborate. Such papers as the New York *Tribune*, the Cincinnati *Commercial* and others of like character clearly express this thought. The *Tribune*, calling the attention of its Democratic allies to this idea and manifesting the hope that they will so deport themselves as to render success permanent, while it as frankly states its reasons for believing that no such wise policy will be pursued by the Democracy; and calls upon Republicans to take lesson from the elections, and appreciate that rightly considered, it is a rebuke which, if accepted and, from the *Tribune's* standpoint, heeded, will result only in additional strength to Republican principles. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, with that piquant frankness characteristic always of that paper as of most of its contemporaries of that section, saying:

"It is not a revolution that has happened. The people have admonished those who have been in power and who have been persuaded that they enjoyed a mission as rulers and immunity as spoilsmen. There is a Democratic victory, but with Massachusetts heading the column, we may reasonably presume that the country is safe."

Republican journals like *Harper's Weekly* accept the lesson in its true spirit, while they are free to condemn a policy involving the employment of so conglomerate an organization as the present Democratic party to administer the rebuke, not from its hurtfulness to the true measures and principles dominating Republicanism, as from the inevitable tendency likely to result in the mischief occasioned by a Democratic House in Congress to create a revolution placing again perhaps, objectionable Republican party leaders in command. This idea is tersely and freely indulged by the *Nation* which assumes to be in politics independent in tone, but with Democratic inclinations. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, in every sense a Republican journal, saying:

"The masses of the Republican party never were and never can be *led*; there has been an attempt to lead them; the recent elections are a warning against all who seek to use the party organization for personal advancement. The Republican Representatives in Congress last winter forgot one of their main principles—the doctrine of equal civil political rights. They were guilty of cowardice in refusing to enact a civil rights bill; the recent elections show conclusively that the masses of the party are devoted to those principles. The Republican majority in Congress refused to remove the restrictions on national banking, so that it might be free to all persons and all States and Territories alike. The rebuke for this refusal may be read in the election returns from every Republican district. The Republican party in Congress is responsible for the passage of the so-called "Press-gag law;" the recent elections are evidence of popular disapproval of that act.

"It is for these faults, light in themselves, but distorted and made to appear huge by the constant harping of the Independent and Democratic press, that the Republican party has been rebuked. Thousands of Republicans to-day regret that the rebuke is so pronounced. They wished to chide, not condemn. They are true to the grand old party, but desire to chasten some of its leaders; desire to curb the pretensions of some of its members. They desire, in a word, that the party shall remain as pure and as patriotic as it was in the days of Abraham Lincoln, and what is more, they are determined that it shall so remain."

All these but strengthen the impressions we have expressed. Rebuked and chastened the Republican party is yet in the hearty confidence of the people. Shall it rightly accept the lesson in remaining true to itself and the grand purpose of its organization, it may as surely count on the continued fealty of its loyal followers as in times past. But to do this, there must be not further hesitation on the vital principles involved; a trade, a disposition to barter, or a wish to evade any of the measures so urgently demanded by its constituents will find its organization broken and abandoned in 1876, and itself condemned, with all its great history of noble deeds and patriotic service in the past, to pitiless defeat.

The cowardice which failed the passage of the Civil Rights' Bill must give way to the courage demanded for enforcing the logical sequence of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. It is too late now to halt. The Republican columns must go forward. Its leaders where incompetent, venal, or vacillating, must be deposed; and the political and financial condition of the country, thoroughly understood and determined by the legislation this winter of the present Congress, will remove the doubts and distrust so generally engendered, and administered in the rebuke of the recent elections.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

After considerable delay this important body has organized and is ready to commence its work—a work delicate and difficult to perform, for no matter how its acts or what it does, somebody will find fault and many will believe or pretend to believe that there has been partiality and unfairness in its proceedings.

We have some knowledge of the character, ability and nerve of the gentlemen composing the Board and have full confidence in their integrity; therefore we say, unless all mankind are but living deceptions, parties in interest, white or colored, Republican or Democrat, may rest assured that the Board will not be turned to the right or left by either intimidating threats or partisan sycophancy; but will fairly, squarely and honestly interpret the popular will, by returning the votes exactly as they were cast without fear or favor.

We deem it essential to say this much, to quiet the senseless fears aroused by the opposition press relative to counting in and counting out.

The Boston *Transcript*, a staunch Republican journal, says of the recent election in Massachusetts: "The better sentiment of the great party which has controlled the destinies of Massachusetts for eighteen years was ripe for a revolt against the class of politicians who relied upon the power of government-patronage and caucus packing to achieve success. * * * In hardly a single aspect can the result be regarded as a victory of those heretofore constituting the long-continued minority of the citizens. We call it a triumph of the sound sense, clear judgment, the far-reaching sagacity of the mass of voters, and a verdict against official fanaticism, duplicity, trickery and profligacy. * * * Little reason for concern can be descried in yesterday's election. It will probably so clear the atmosphere of politics that the Republican party, regenerated and purified, will, ere long, resume much of its former strength and vigor."

An impecunious White Leaguer, whose depleted pockets needed replenishing at the public cost, bethought himself of trading on the known popularity of this journal last week, and therefore on Friday night issued a sheet headed "Extra LOUISIANIAN," abounding in such purely partisan balderdash that even the office where the sheet was published disclaimed their own work, attributing the same to "a mendacious and irresponsible party." We but mention the matter as instancing the kind of weapons some of our enemies seek to use. Otherwise, it is needless to add, we should have passed the same in contemptuous silence.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

The Hon. Bejamin F. Butler is defeated. The rejoicing is great thereat; and singular enough is not confined to Democrats. All over the country, Republicans and Republican newspapers are congratulating each other that, however great the calamity may be in other respects, the defeat of Butler is an undisguised blessing. Who is this man Butler that the whole country should be in such a constant tumult over him? What crimes has he committed that he should become the target of the little and big guns of journalism; of every man with a weapon, from the twelve-pound howitzer to a pop-gun? He must be more cruel than Nana Sahib, more treacherous than Captain Jack, more dishonest than Tweed, more hypocritical than Pecksniff, to merit all these attacks. Yet he is none of these. Neither is he cowardly, lecherous, brutal, or ignorant. In private life Benjamin F. Butler is above reproach. In learning he is the peer of any man in either house of Congress. As a lawyer, he stands at the head of his profession, and in the thrust and parry of debate he has no equal in this country. He is not false to his friends. On the contrary, he stands by them with such fiery zeal as to be sometimes led into indiscreet defenses, and bring upon his own head the punishment rightfully belonging to others. "But he is dishonest," roar a thousand voices. Where, what in, when? This charge rung like the tune of "Old Hundred" on the chimes of a century; but when was it ever proven, and in what case was it ever substantiated? If his hand is stained with bribes, if his reputation is soiled with corruption; let a case—one only—be fastened upon him. His advocacy so-called of the "salary grab" is really his most grievous offense, and yet he was one of the few whose services were worth the increase. No man can accuse him of skulking and endeavoring to obtain by indirect means that which he was afraid to openly demand. He advocated the bill, and he took the odium of such advocacy, and was willing to suffer vicariously for the whole Congress, if that would appease the public indignation. When men went home with poor mouths saying, "T'was Butler's fault: he made us do it," Mr. Butler stood up like a manly boy in school, and said: "That's a fact; I'm to blame; take it out of me, and let the other boys off." And while condemning him, and punishing him for this offense, there was yet enough manliness about the American people to appreciate the sturdy manhood of his confession, and to admire while it chastised him. Probably not a week has passed over his head in the last decade that he has not been taunted with having once been a Democrat. But his reply to a sneering member of the House, who declared that he had joined the party years before Butler left the Democrats, was sharp enough, if not conclusive enough, to have forever silenced that charge. "The gentleman," said Butler, "would doubtless hold that Judas was a better man than Paul, because he was the elder apostle." When was there a keener retort than this? And no one can charge that since Butler forsook Democracy he has not been true to his party. He has even been true when the chief apostles went astray, and is true now while his State, which was regarded as the very rock of Republicanism in New England, has gone over to the enemy.

The colored people owe General Butler a debt they can never repay and his absence from the House will be a greater calamity to them than the defeat of a dozen ordinary men. Some of the newspapers are saying that this is a blow upon Butler from which he will never recover. Such remarks are the only ludicrous phases of his defeat. The idea that a refusal of the Sixth District in Massachusetts to re-elect Benjamin F. Butler to Congress will thereby paralyze him and destroy his future is too absurd to be gravely contemplated. So long as he shall live and retain his faculties, so long will he be a power in the politics of his country, and friends and enemies alike may spare their pity for a needier object.

A man by the name of Thompson, we believe, is elected in the Sixth District, and will doubtless run his sleepy course in Congress without difficulty. The House will not gather round him as they were wont to do about Butler. The sight of a hundred members, all talking and gesticulating at once, and all in reply to one man, who defied the entire body, will not meet us in the Forty-fourth Congress. Thompson will be there and Butler will be absent, but who does not believe that the dead lion will still be more powerful even in his silence than the live donkey who will take his place?

It is not fair—it is indeed folly—to judge Benjamin F. Butler by the local spites and jealousies of the narrow district he calls his home, or even by the sentiment of a State which has more than once rebuked him. That he has grave faults, is true; that he has too little regard for what is termed popular sentiment, may be true also, and perhaps is to be regretted. But if Massachusetts expects to get another man who will honor the commonwealth by his ability, prominence, national reputation—aye, even by his very faults—as Butler has done it will have to wait the coming of another generation. The Congressional Record will be stale without him, and in parrying the fierce thrusts of the enemies of the administration, he will be sadly missed by his Republican associates. Meantime, the mills are grinding, and the day is coming when this man, whose brilliant powers and unswerving devotion to the Union have made him at once the object of admiration and gratitude as well as a mark for envy and a prey to malice, will yet receive justice and honor at the hands of Massachusetts and the whole Union.

One of the notable events of the week is the formation of the Louisiana Social Club, an organization composed of some of our best and most influential citizens. From what we learn of its character we feel assured the association will exert a favorable and healthy influence in the manner most sought in its organization.

The position of the Von Arnim case and of the oft-defeated Carlists in foreign intelligence, as reported by daily telegrams, is enough to bewilder the clearest head in their consideration. We are informed that Von Arnim will be tried, then again he has committed no offense punishable by even Prussian laws, then also that he violated diplomatic faith as all sound principles of right and justice, and is certainly amenable. Meanwhile Disraeli, the English Prime Minister, congratulates his countrymen on their freedom from domiciliary visits and arrests, and our American editors write discursive articles on Bismark and the Prussian government, extolling and condemnatory of its action and Von Arnim, in muddled ease and murky content. The Carlists are one day at the point of sure defeat and total annihilation, then they recover, make savage onslaughts on the Republicans who kill large numbers, and afterwards we are told that the Spanish Republicans cooped up in Irun, besieged by Carlists, make a sally, and Don Carlos flies across the borders to France; to again return the next day with fresh troops and other attacks upon his Republican enemies. With all this we are to believe that Spain was in never better hope of crushing its intestine war and restoring peace and prosperity to the government.

A current rumor on the streets that we do not care to credit though it is probable, is that in view to obtain as much aid and counsel as deemed requisite "to restore the McEnery Government," the leaders of the 14th of September movement have gained the pledges of many male members of the Kentucky and other Southern border States excursionists now here, to return if need be and participate in an *emeute* this winter. Business interests and the success of the political party with which the White League is identified ought to cause its magnates to think twice before again resorting to such means.

The ousting of certain not over creditable Federal officials in Texas has given place to a number of gentlemen whose peculiar excellence and fitness for office was evinced in their strong identity with the Greeley movement in 1872. Galveston, a thriving little city of twenty-five thousand people, the metropolis and principal sea port of the State, is given a collector of customs in the person of an old Union farmer from the interior, whose knowledge of mercantile and shipping interests are, to say the least, extremely limited, while the city itself possesses several excellent Republicans, merchants and business men, to say nothing of a number of respectable Democrats whose identity in Galveston's future and knowledge of commerce would reflect credit upon the office. The new Postmaster there is an ex-judge whom Gen. Reynolds relieved during his military occupancy of the State, because the court got on a tare and ordered his sheriff while in Washington county "to close the shebang." Evidently the President was not well informed in the Texas appointments.

Gen. Baldy as Vice President and member of the Board of Metropolitan Police and acting Chief of Police has resigned. Mr. L. T. Murdoch, a merchant, having been appointed in his stead. The *Republican* says that Mr. Bray, Treasurer of the Board, is to resign, and his place will probably be filled by Mr. Murdoch. If report be true it is a desired and beneficial change. Mr. Leclerc, another member of the Board, will probably be assigned to the vacancy as Chief of Police resulting in Gen. Baldy's resignation.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. T. T. Allain who made so strong and successful a fight in his candidacy for the State Senate in the Iberia and West Baton Rouge District, and the Hon. David Young, State Senator elect from Concordia parish, are in town. Our old friend Hon. Jacques A. Gla, Senatorial victor in the seventeenth district, is also here; as also Messrs. Murrell Soner, Hunsaker, Dickenson and other members elect to the House. Senator Cage of the Lafourche district is here attending to the interests of his constituents. Mr. Pitman, one of the most influential citizens of Shreveport, is in the city.

From the election returns we glean the following summary of those elected to the Forty-fourth Congress: Alabama, six Democrats, two Republicans. Arkansas, four Democrats. Delaware, one Democrat. Florida, two Republicans. Georgia, nine Democrats. Illinois, twelve Democrats, seven Republicans. Kansas, one Democrat, two Republicans. Kentucky, ten Democrats. Louisiana, two Democrats, three Republicans, with one district, the fourth, doubtful. Maryland, six Democrats. Massachusetts, six Democrats, counting two independents, Banks and Seelye, and five Republicans. Michigan, three Democrats, five Republicans. Minnesota, two Democrats, one Republican. Missouri, thirteen Democrats. Nevada, one Democrat. New Jersey, four Democrats, three Republicans. New York, eighteen Democrats, fifteen Republicans. Pennsylvania, fourteen Democrats, thirteen Republicans. Rhode Island, two Republicans. South Carolina, four Republicans, one Democrat or Independent, J. B. Kershaw, fourth district. Tennessee, eight Democrats, two Republicans. Texas, six Democrats. Virginia, seven Democrats, two Republicans. Wisconsin, two Democrats, six Republicans. California, Connecticut, Mississippi and New Hampshire elect Congressmen next year. These States are now represented in present Congress by thirteen Republicans to four Democrats.

The American Colored Baptist Consolidated Missionary Association having its membership in all parts of the Union and with delegates from all of the States, East, West, North and South, has been in session in our city since last Wednesday at the First Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Newman's, on Common near Claiborne streets. Rev. Mr. Gray of Mississippi is the presiding officer, and Rev. Wm. C. Phillips, of Illinois secretary. Subject matters of conference and discussion have been exceedingly interesting. On Wednesday night J. Sella Martin and Rev. Dr. Perry of New York participating. Our Baptist friends, who are a progressive people, promise to make their convention redound in great good to their cause. Regretting as we do our lack of space for a full report of their proceedings, we bid them our assurance of earnest effort in whatever good they may seek, and trust their labors may be crowned with an abundant harvest of increase and worth to the church.

"The Union is restored" in Alabama, so the Associated Press telegrams inform us; a political White League Democratic procession on the 11th inst. at Mobile having occasioned the display of an unlimited number of national flags and great enthusiasm among "the people." Singularly enough the "ignorant negroes" there are so besotted that the same truthful telegrams narrate they are absolutely looking about seeking new masters, fearing virtual reenslavement from the Democratic triumph. The colored citizen is cast down fearing for life and property, which very much astonishes the virtuous and loyal Southern Associated Press agents.

GOSSIP.

Again Come—

The Committee of Seventy and in an address to the President demand the removal of the Federal troops—asserting as always that there is the greatest peace and most perfect respect for law (when, it might be added, themselves administer it) and a strong desire to be "let alone" to the full service of White League companies and clubs against political adversaries. As in great measure the Committee deem the late Democratic victories to be an endorsement of the "new rebellion," or revolutionary policy, they assume that the President will heed their demands. The country in their estimation having granted full permission "to worry the Radicals," even to their subjugation and extermination at the White Leagues own sweet will and pleasure.

Bulldozing and Intimidation—

Are again largely indulged by the *Picayune* and the *Bulletin* against what they do not desire, a strictly legal and just action of the Returning Board. The *Bulletin* talks of blood, and dreams horribly of vengeance should the Board not obey its dictation, while the *Picayune* mildly says, speaking of the necessity of a White League committee to be present and intimidate the Board: "We are certain the Returning Board would much prefer such a committee as a monitor to the entire people gathered around the doors, ready to revenge any crime against the life of our country."

The Democratic Procession—

On last Saturday night, in honor, as the *Picayune* remarked the next day, of their "civic victory," was a brilliant affair. There were White League military organizations, infantry, artillery and cavalry, and White League clubs, with one or two old Democratic organizations bearing aloft Seymour and Blair banners. Roosters, alive, stuffed, and in effigy, were in great demand, and they were perched on all imaginable sorts of poles in the march in procession. The music, the lights, the flags, and even the mottoes—which last were of the most approved White League order, abundant in menaces of shot and ball and promises to repeat the 14th of September—were excellently arranged. What didn't pan out as well were the colored Democrats. Twenty-five or thirty very disreputable looking black men in charge of our old friend Craig, whose long gray hair and whiskers, and refined face gave him a patriarchal appearance, did not, we submit, at all reflect the intelligence and respectability of even the colored citizens who voted the Democratic ticket.

Of one thing, however, we were pleased; a remarkable feature for New Orleans, notably attesting the spread of true Republican ideas, was the exhibition of real and enthusiastic esteem the fair lady spectators on the balconies and the

banquettes exhibited towards the colored brethren. As the procession passed down Chartres from Canal streets, and the "colored Democrats" came in line, so't voices cheered and fair hands waved their handkerchiefs while the venerable Craig bowed, lifting his hat, his long hair falling about his face, while his "barrel" boys with dirty and dusky faces looked up and about them, forming on the whole, we thought, a pleasing tableau, which we should much like to have some White League artist to put to canvass and place on exhibition at some one of the numerous shop windows on Canal street.

WE REGRET—

To observe that the hilarity of victory by our D. C. W. L. friends in the city election is at all marred by the fact that 'pay day is at hand" and unpaid taxes to the amount of $3,011,614 41 are positively forced for collection or the city administration must suspend. Every sweet has its alloy, and jubilant Democrats, we beg pardon, D. C. W. Ls.—we believe those are the initial party names—must come to terms and pay their taxes. The party requires it, and as their mandate is imperative, it must be done.

ONE OF THE —

Most delightful entertainments as also the most *recherche* assemblage ever had in our city was that of the Americus Social Club ball held at Exposition Hall on Wednesday night the 11th inst. The beauty, fashion and elite of our society were present. Among the gentlemen we noticed Senator Pinchback, Administrator Lewis, State Senator Burch, Mr. Purnell of Shreveport, Messrs. Stacs, Holland, Fayerweather, Martin, Dr. Newman, Col. Griffin, Sup't of Education Brown, Gen. Chester, Col. Barrett, Judge Sloanaker, and many others, prominent socially and politically. Of the ladies present whose bright eyes, lovely faces and graceful persons so agreeably contributed to the beauty and charm of the occasion our reporter will not be deemed invidious if he mentions among the constellation some of those to whom his attention was particularly directed. Miss D. S., whose bounteous face and figure always attracts the beholder, wore a pink silk dress, with Tulle overskirt, application lace, sash, pink, with flowers; ornaments diamonds and pearls. Miss A. D., an orange colored silk, Tulle overskirt, pointe lace trimmings, and orange colored sash and flowers; ornaments diamonds and pearls. Miss A. S., white silk with Tulle overskirt, white satin trimmings; skirts looped, with roses; ornaments pearls. The Misses S. and A., buff Tarletons, with pink trimmings. Miss W., white mulle, rose colored bodice, or sleeveless basque. Miss J., white Swiss, pink buds; trimmings pink flowers. Miss A. P., charmingly graceful and pretty, wore a pearl colored silk with blue satin corsage trimmed with Valenciennes, and insertion sash, blue satin and Valenciennes; flowers pink, moss rose; overskirt white Valenciennes lace; ornaments Etruscan gold and diamonds. Mrs. C., white silk underskirt and white crepe lisse, overskirt trimmed with flowers of black Valenciennes lace, corsage black satin trimmed with swans down; ornaments pearls. Mrs. Z., white Tarleton trimmed with green and green satin bodice Mrs. Col. L., buff Tarleton, overskirt of same; ornaments diamonds. Miss E. S., white silk, trimmed with white blonde lace; ornaments pearls and diamonds. Mrs. F., lavender silk dress with blue silk and pointe lace trimmings; Valenciennes collar; diamond ornaments. Mrs. K., mauve dress and white overskirt. Mrs. Sup't B., green silk with gold ornaments. Miss S. W., white Tarleton trimmed with satin. The Miss T. s., white silks and white Swiss overskirts; ornaments pearls. Miss K., white Swiss, rosebud ornaments and flowers. Miss D., white Tarleton, trimmed with satin and pink flowers. Miss E., white Tarleton, with rose colored flowers and sash of same; coral and gold ornaments. Miss A. R., pink satin dress, white Tulle overskirt; gold ornaments. Mrs. Lt. Gov. A., green Tarleton; coral necklace, and diamond and gold ornaments. Miss D. n., white silk trimmed with white pointe applique lace, flowers in hair, and diamond ornaments. Mrs. A. n, pink Turleton with green trimmings.

The programme of the dances were Grand March, Valse, Quadrille, Polka de Salon Mazourka, Schottisch and Lancers, admirably arranged, forming twenty-six in all, led by the inspiriting music of Prof. Louis Martin's excellent string band of ten pieces.

The supper furnished by Lopez was simply elegant, and the guests, who remained until the "wee short hours ayont the twal," went home at last, gratified with the enjoyment of an occasion seldom experienced in our city—wishing hearty success and a prosperous future to the Americus Club and its genial members, with fervent hopes that they may "live long and posper."

MR. GOSSIP—

Please be kind enough to mention in your columns the organization of the Washington Club, composed of young gentlemen, of whom the following named are officers: Geo. M. Selden, President; Jos. Fuller, Vice President; Edw. Clarke, Treasurer; Wm. Washington, Secretary; Andrew Hardieg, Assistant Secretary; Chas. Vandange, Sergeant-at-Arms. Applications for membership will be received by any of the above named.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. SELDEN.

In its zeal for party service the *Bulletin* has maliciously charged Administrator Lewis with improper service of his carts and shells in the Fourth District, alleging that the same were used about the private grounds of Senator Pinchback. At the instance of J. Hugh Paine, Esq., and other citizens in the neighborhood of Camp and First streets, the Administrator during the week has had the same shelled. Mr. Pinchback who lives on the street has in common with the public a benefit of which he was not only unsolicitous but which the *Bulletin* in the interests of truth should have taken care to know.

We notice that the St James *Republican* comes to us under the editorial management of our friend Mr. J. B Lott. We wish assured success to our young contrere.

Seven hundred happy excursionists from Kentucky, Tennessee and neighboring States reached our city on Tuesday night, remaining several days seeing the sights, taking trips across the lake and enjoying the hospitalities of our citizens.

Indiana and Ohio went Democratic distinctly, in the recent elections, on the pledge in their party platforms of inflation. The Democrats therein may be termed soft money, or paper men. They avow the national bonds should and ought to be paid in greenbacks. In other words that gold, the substantial basis of currency in all civilized nations, should be repudiated in the settlement of the nation's debts, and paper-money of our own creation proffered instead. Per contra, Eastern and Middle States Democrats incline to hard money. Mr. Thompson, the Democratic successor of Gen. Butler in the Essex District, congratulating his fellow-citizens after his election as follows:

"I feel that what is good for one party is good for the other party. [Applause.] I feel that legislation which is favorable to the Democratic party must be equally favorable to the Republican party. [Applause.] There seems to be among the people a mistaken idea that the Democratic party can in some very mysterious manner so administer the Government that it will be favorable to the Democratic party and unfavorable to the Republican party. It is no such thing. An administration which is favorable to one party must be favorable to the other. Why we belong to the same families, we were educated in the same schools, we pursue the same occupations in life, and if we are ever saved we shall be saved by a common salvation. There is no difference, I submit, between the one and the other. The idea that one party possesses all the virtue and all the patriotism of a country is a mistake. It is divided equally among them. [Applause. I rank certainly among my friends those of all parties. I stand now as no partisan. [Applause.] I am not the servant of the Democratic party; I am not the servant of the Republican party. [Applause.] I shall advocate those measures and only those measures that I believe to be for the common good. I shall never advocate a principle upon party grounds. [Applause.] I shall be unworthy of the confidence that has been placed in me if I understand what the Democratic party meant when they put me in nomination which was that I should carry out those principles which I believe to be right. [Applause.] That I should serve my country first, and by serving my country I know I can best serve my party. [Applause.] In this canvass there are some important questions. One of them is the financial question. I know that my Republican friends who voted for me did so because I was sound upon that question. (Applause.) I know that the sentiment of Massachusetts, of the Democrats and Republicans of Massachusetts, is, the same upon that principle, and I know well that any man who advocates any other doctrine can not represent the people of this district, nor the people of this Commonwealth. [Applause.] It is well known that early in the war the legal-tender act was passed because it was believed to be a military necessity. Undoubtedly it was a great mistake, as many thought it and if it had not been passed the public debt would not have been one-half as much as it is at the present time, but it was never thought, until recently, that any one would advocate that as the policy of the Government, much more that the policy would be to increase the amount of the currency, but only last winter such an attempt was made, and it was only thwarted by that veto of the President, and as it is your currency has been considerably increased. Now what will be the result if you inflate the currency? It must, of course, render it day by day of less value, and end in repudiation."

MOCK MODESTY.

[Paris Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

On visiting the statuary in Paris one finds none of that contemptible mock modesty which prevails to so considerable an extent on the American shores of the Atlantic. Where a statue exhibits nudity, there is no attempt at concealing any portion of the anatomy. I had the curisity to watch the faces of visitors who were inspecting these specimens. Often they were young girls, and in no instance did they blush or show evidence of discomposure. They seemed to comprehend perfectly that it was a work of art, and nothing more, upon which they were gazing. None of the lady visitors—at least those of them who were French—had for such exhibition any of those averted glances, the strained pretense of being offended, the color of a false modesty mounting into their face, which one, under similar circumstances, sees so often among our American women. In this direction, true modesty is on the side of the French woman. She then looks and acts as if she had no knowledge of evil while her American sister seems to betray the fact that she is in the possession of full information. In this respect, we have a good deal to learn from French and English women and which, when learned, will be of great advantage to our American fair sex.

The genial Snub at Goldsmithe's Book store 69 Canal street will have to-morrow—Sunday—morning all the latest illustrated weeklies and Northern and Western dailies at five and ten cents each. The pioneer cheap newsstand, he deserves as he receives the popular favor.

SIGNS OF THE SEASONS.

It is a country saying that winter never sets in until springs are filled up. The rule has its exceptions, but is ordinarily correct. Cur streams are now low. Here are the first days of November, with the air mild, the sun warm, and vailed by those clouds fleecy which betoken, not rain nor win-storm, but genial weather. In the early morning we have a crispy atmosphere, accounted for like the frost which lies like unburnished silver on the grass and fences and roofs; soon the sun dispels this cheap, but unadulterated and matchless sheen, and we enjoy a day in which just to live, and move, and have our being in the full view of nature, is happiness. The evening brings the silver moon, and the shadows, and a coolness which commands a taste of fire. We alternate between the attractions of the earth and sky, and the cosy fireside. It is hard to settle down to the real winter's work; the providing for the long cold months is mainly over, but we keep out as yet, some of the largest specimens of plants, and we almost reproach ourself at midday that we had not taken better care of others, which might yet have been in bloom. But the changing seasons bring each their peculiar cares and their especial enjoyments. It is better to be a little early than anything too late.—Providence Journal.

SCRATCHING "THE AMERICAN" AND FINDING THE FRENCH WOMAN.

A correspondent says: "I was recently informed of an amusing incident which took place recently in the Sistine chapel at Rome during the performance of some special ceremonies. An American lady was standing beside an English woman, both being in a rather disadvantageous position, being stationed somewhat in the background. The English woman was much annoyed by the conduct of some persons in front of her, who persisted in standing up, to the total obstruction of her view, and she indulged, to one of her countrymen who was placed near her, in volnble abuse of 'those horrid Americans who were always so pushing and so rude,' and especially of 'that very horrid American woman who would stand up right in front of her and prevent her seeing,' to all of which tirade the American lady beside her was forced to listen in silence. At last the English woman's temper got the better of her, and she so forgot herself as to lean forward and to give the offending female's dress a pretty hard pull, as a hint to her to sit down. At once the person thus rudely entreated turned round and dealt the English woman a smart slap in the face, pouring forth at the same time a volley of abuse in purest Parisian French, much to the amusement of the quiet American spectator of the scene, who, when narrating the story to me added, 'It was very wrong for the French woman thus to assault her adversary, but I was very glad that she did it.'"

Special Notice.

COLORED MEN'S COMMITTEE OF SAFETY meets EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the Central Church, corner Gasquet and Liberty streets.

F. C. ANTOINE, President.
H. A. CORBIN, Secretary. oct31 tf

ALCORN
UNIVERSITY

This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river.

The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and healthful; and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an eminent degree.

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LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor its credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State; and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly, to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

The Republican patry of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purpose; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material developement; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right cause under an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce the obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors; and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to $15,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be a fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled, and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen of the State.

8. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that not by but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

Resolved, that a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by said League through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent outrages, intimidation and violence has been exercised by said organizations.

ON PEACE AND ORDER.

Guyot, of St. Landry, chairman; Scherton, of Baton Rouge; Lann, of Morehouse; Brooksher, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Green, of Orleans; Twitchell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Roshon, of St. Martin; Greene, of Lincoln; Cage, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Kenner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madison

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THE DEMOCRACY AND CIVIL RIGHTS IN 1872.

The National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in 1872, adopted the following resolution:

"We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever race, color, or persuasion, religious or political."

In Horace Greely's letter of July 18, 1872, accepting the democratic nomination for President, he said:

"Gentlemen, your platform, which is also mine, assures me that Democracy is not henceforth to stand for one thing and Republicanism for another, but that those terms are to mean in politics as they always have meant in the dictionary, substantially one and the same thing—namely: equal rights, regardless of creed, or clime, or color. I hail this as a genuine new departure from out-worn feuds and meaningless contentions in the direction of progress and reform."

The Democracy of Tennessee on May 9, 1872, adopted the following, among other "cardinal points" of their faith:

"The equality of all men before the law, and equal participation of all citizens in the rights and benefits of the government."

The Democratic nominee for the Presidency, a few weeks before he was nominated at Cincinnati and Baltimore, made a speech at Poughkeepsie, New York, to a convention of colored men, in which he said:

"I trust the day is not far distant when the common rights to any public conveyance, and in public meetings and institutions will be recognized as they were not recognized of old, and as they are but imperfectly recognized still. I hope the time will come when our educational institutions and seminaries will be open to men of all races, with a freedom and hospitality which has never yet been enjoyed."

In the New York *Tribune*, of January 16, 1872, Horace Greeley, in reply to a question from a Lynchburg editor, said:

"We have already assured the Virginian that the editor of this journal went to the same school with black children, not for a few days, but for three winters; sat on the same bench, and recited in the same classes with them, and received no possible damage therefrom. Why not take notice of this assurance? And we know of no rural school district in New England from whose school colored children are excluded."

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[From the Rochester Democrat.]

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By resolve of Congress,
Presented to
AMOS SOPER,
For his gallantry at the siege of Plattsburg.

The inscription told the story. The old man was seventy-six. He says that twenty young fellows, only two of whom were over eighteen; formed themselves together and offered their services to the United States general in command at Plattsburg. They were supplied with old muskets, and, on the 11th of September, 1814, in the simple language of the old man, they "did the best they could." His work was done so well that on the 11th of September, 1826, the musket, with the above inscription, was given him as a tribute of the nation's esteem.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

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POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.
Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.
Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.
Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.
DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.
Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.
Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.
Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.
Fisk—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdido.
Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.
Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.
Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.
Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.
Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.
Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.
Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.
Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital
Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.
Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.
Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.
Jersey—Boys and Girls: Jersey, bet. Bondeaux and Valence.
Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.
Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip
Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.
Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.
Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.
Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.
Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.
Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Avenue.
Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.
Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.
Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.
Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.
Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.
McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.
New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.
Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohnson.
Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.
Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.
St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.
St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.
St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.
Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.
Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.
Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.
Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.
Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet. Valmot and Dufossat, Jefferson City.
Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.
Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.
Boys House of Refuge—Perillat, southeast corner Magnolia.
Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.
Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.
Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.
German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.
Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, southwest corner Second.
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.
House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.
House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.
Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.
Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet. Marais and Liberty.
Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.
Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.
Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.
Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.
New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.
Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.
Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.
Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.
St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.
St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.
St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.
St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.
St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.
Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.
St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.
St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.
Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

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Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.
Stoker's European Telegmph Agency—22 Union street.
Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

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Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.
Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.
Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.
City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.
Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.
Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.
Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.
St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.
St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.
Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.
Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.
Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.
The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.
Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.
Louisianian—13 Derbigny.
Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.
New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.
New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.
New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.
New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.
New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.
New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.
New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.
New Orleans Times—70 Camp.
Our Home Journal—68 Camp.
Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.
Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.
The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal.

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New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.
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For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Guinnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Robertson streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal street
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Cook's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*153 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 19, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 3, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & J Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Lafarpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and pain streets
414 " Poet and S Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart street
612 Engine House No. 24 Gretman st. near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine street

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